MSDS Number: T4940 \* \* \* \* \* Effective Date: 12/06/07 \* \* \* \* \* Supercedes: 08/01/05



All non-emergency questions should be directed to Customer Service (1-800-582-2537) for assistance

# TRICHLOROETHYLENE

### 1. Product Identification

Synonyms: Trichloroethene; TCE; acetylene trichloride; Ethinyl trichloride

CAS No.: 79-01-6 Molecular Weight: 131.39 Chemical Formula: C2HCl3

**Product Codes:** 

J.T. Baker: 5376, 9454, 9458, 9464, 9473

Mallinckrodt: 8600, 8633

## 2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS No	Percent	Hazardous
Trichloroethylene	79-01-6	100%	Yes

## 3. Hazards Identification

## **Emergency Overview**

WARNING! HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED. AFFECTS HEART, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, LIVER AND KIDNEYS. CAUSES SEVERE SKIN IRRITATION. CAUSES IRRITATION TO EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT. SUSPECT CANCER HAZARD. MAY CAUSE CANCER. Risk of cancer depends on level and duration of exposure.

SAF-T-DATA<sup>(tm)</sup> Ratings (Provided here for your convenience)

Health Rating: 2 - Moderate (Poison) Flammability Rating: 1 - Slight Reactivity Rating: 1 - Slight Contact Rating: 3 - Severe

Lab Protective Equip: GOGGLES & SHIELD; LAB COAT & APRON; VENT HOOD; PROPER GLOVES

Storage Color Code: Blue (Health)

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## **Potential Health Effects**

Inhalations

### Inhalation:

Vapors can irritate the respiratory tract. Causes depression of the central nervous system with symptoms of visual disturbances and mental confusion, incoordination, headache, nausea, euphoria, and dizziness. Inhalation of high concentrations could cause unconsciousness, heart effects, liver effects, kidney effects, and death.

# Ingestion:

Cases irritation to gastrointestinal tract. May also cause effects similar to inhalation. May cause coughing, abdominal pain, diarrhea, dizziness, pulmonary edema, unconsciousness. Kidney failure can result in severe cases. Estimated fatal dose is 3-5 ml/kg.

### Skin Contact:

Cause irritation, redness and pain. Can cause blistering. Continued skin contact has a defatting action and can produce rough, dry, red skin resulting in secondary infection.

### **Eye Contact:**

Vapors may cause severe irritation with redness and pain. Splashes may cause eye damage.

### Chronic Exposure:

Chronic exposures may cause liver, kidney, central nervous system, and peripheral nervous system effects. Workers chronically exposed may exhibit central nervous system depression, intolerance to alcohol, and increased cardiac output. This material is linked to mutagenic effects in humans. This material is also a suspect carcinogen.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders, cardiovascular disorders, impaired liver or kidney or respiratory function, or central or peripheral nervous system disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

### 4. First Aid Measures

#### Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

#### Ingestion:

Induce vomiting immediately as directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician.

#### **Skin Contact:**

Immediately flush skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

#### **Eve Contact:**

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately.

#### Note to Physician:

Do not administer adrenaline or epinephrine to a victim of chlorinated solvent poisoning

# 5. Fire Fighting Measures

#### Fire:

Autoignition temperature: 420C (788F) Flammable limits in air % by volume:

lel: 8; uel: 12.5

**Explosion:** 

A strong ignition source, e. g., a welding torch, can produce ignition. Sealed containers may rupture when heated.

#### Fire Extinguishing Media:

Use water spray to keep fire exposed containers cool. If substance does ignite, use CO2, dry chemical or foam.

#### **Special Information:**

In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Combustion by-products include phosgene and hydrogen chloride gases. Structural firefighters' clothing provides only limited protection to the combustion products of this material.

### 6. Accidental Release Measures

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Collect liquid in an appropriate container or absorb with an inert material (e. g., vermiculite, dry sand, earth), and place in a chemical waste container. Do not use combustible materials, such as saw dust. Do not flush to sewer! US Regulations (CERCLA) require reporting spills and releases to soil, water and air in excess of reportable quantities. The toll free number for the US Coast Guard National Response Center is (800) 424-8802.

### 7. Handling and Storage

Keep in a tightly closed container, stored in a cool, dry, ventilated area. Protect against physical damage. Isolate from any source of heat or ignition. Isolate from incompatible substances. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

# 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

## Airborne Exposure Limits:

Trichloroethylene:

-OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):

100 ppm (TWA), 200 ppm (Ceiling),

300 ppm/5min/2hr (Max)

-ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV):

10 ppm (TWA) 25 ppm (STEL); A2 Suspected Human Carcinogen.

### **Ventilation System:**

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, *Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices*, most recent edition, for details.

### Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved):

If the exposure limit is exceeded and engineering controls are not feasible, wear a supplied air, full-facepiece respirator, airlined hood, or full-facepiece self-contained breathing apparatus. Breathing air quality must meet the requirements of the OSHA respiratory protection standard (29CFR1910.134). This substance has poor warning properties. Where respirators are required, you must have a written program covering the basic requirements in the OSHA respirator standard. These include training, fit testing, medical approval, cleaning, maintenance, cartridge change schedules, etc. See 29CFR1910.134 for details.

### Skin Protection:

Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact. Neoprene is a recommended material for personal protective equipment.

### Eye Protection:

Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

# 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance:

Clear, colorless liquid.

Odor:

Chloroform-like odor.

Solubility:

Practically insoluble in water. Readily miscible in organic solvents.

Specific Gravity:

1.47 @ 20C/4C

pH:

No information found.

% Volatiles by volume @ 21C (70F):

**Boiling Point:** 

87C (189F) **Melting Point:** 

-73C (-99F)

Vapor Density (Air=1):

Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):

57.8 @ 20C (68F)

Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1):

No information found.

# 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. Will slowly decompose to hydrochloric acid when exposed to light and moisture.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** 

May produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, hydrogen chloride and phosgene when heated to decomposition.

Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

Incompatibilities:

Strong caustics and alkalis, strong oxidizers, chemically active metals, such as barium, lithium, sodium, magnesium, titanium and beryllium, liquid oxygen.

Conditions to Avoid:

Heat, flame, ignition sources, light, moisture, incompatibles

# 11. Toxicological Information

**Toxicological Data:** 

Trichloroethylene: Oral rat LD50: 5650 mg/kg; investigated as a tumorigen, mutagen, reproductive effector.

Reproductive Toxicity:

This material has been linked to mutagenic effects in humans.

\Cancer Lists\			
	NTP	Carcinogen	
Ingredient	Known	Anticipated	IARC Category
Trichloroethylene (79-01-6)	No	Yes	2A

# 12. Ecological Information

### **Environmental Fate:**

When released into the soil, this material may leach into groundwater. When released into the soil, this material is expected to quickly evaporate. When released to water, this material is expected to quickly evaporate. This material has an experimentally-determined bioconcentration factor (BCF) of less than 100. This material is not expected to significantly bioaccumulate. When released into the air, this material may be moderately degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals. When released into the air, this material is expected to have a half-life between 1 and 10 days

**Environmental Toxicity:** 

The LC50/96-hour values for fish are between 10 and 100 mg/l. This material is expected to be slightly toxic to aquatic life.

## 13. Disposal Considerations

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to a RCRA approved incinerator or disposed in a RCRA approved waste facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

## 14. Transport Information

Domestic (Land, D.O.T.)

Proper Shipping Name: TRICHLOROETHYLENE

Hazard Class: 6.1 UN/NA: UN1710 Packing Group: III

Information reported for product/size: 4L

International (Water, I.M.O.)

Proper Shipping Name: TRICHLOROETHYLENE

Hazard Class: 6.1 UN/NA: UN1710 Packing Group: III

Information reported for product/size: 4L

# 15. Regulatory Information

\Chemigal	Inventory Status - Part	1\				
Ingredient			TSCA	EC	Japan	Australia
Trichloroethylene						Yes
\Chemical Inventory Status - Part 2\						
Ingredient				DSL	NDSL	Phil.
Trichloroethylene						Yes
\Federal,	State & International R					 A 313
Ingredient		RQ	TPQ	Lis	t Che	mical Catg.
Trichloroethylene						
\Federal, State & International Regulations - Part 2\						
Ingredient		CERCL	A	261.33	8	(d)
Trichloroethylene						
	vention: No TSCA 1					
	: Yes Chronic: Yes (Pure / Liquid)	Fire:	No F	ressur	e: No	

### WARNING

THIS PRODUCT CONTAINS A CHEMICAL(S) KNOWN TO THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA TO CAUSE CANCER.

Australian Hazchem Code: None allocated.

Poison Schedule: S6

WHMIS:

This MSDS has been prepared according to the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

# 16. Other Information

 $NFPA\ Ratings:$  Health: 2 Flammability: 1 Reactivity: 0

Label Hazard Warning:

WARNING! HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED. AFFECTS HEART, CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM, LIVER AND KIDNEYS. CAUSES SEVERE SKIN IRRITATION. CAUSES IRRITATION TO EYES AND RESPIRATORY TRACT. SUSPECT CANCER HAZARD. MAY CAUSE CANCER. Risk of cancer depends on level and duration of exposure.

Label Precautions:

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

Do not breathe vapor.

Keep container closed.

Use only with adequate ventilation.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Keep away from heat and flame.

Label First Aid:

If swallowed, induce vomiting immediately as directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. In all cases call a physician. Note to physician: Do not administer adrenaline or epinephrine to a victim of chlorinated solvent poisoning.

**Product Use:** 

Laboratory Reagent.

**Revision Information:** 

MSDS Section(s) changed since last revision of document include: 8.

Disclaimer:

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